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vetage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York step. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on saigh to have resected articles returned

nust in all cases send stamps for that purpos Two Fourth of July Sentiments.

Letters of regret were received by Tamany Hall yesterday from GROVER CLEVE-BAND and from DAVID BENNETT HILL. Both letters are characteristic.

The President of the United States made se of the opportunity to add another vague, snarling phrase to his previous preachings of discontent. "Our institumany, "with the stifling atmosphere of selfses and cupidity.'

that selfishness? What cupidity? Does CLEVELAND mean the selfishness of the ional income taxers, for example, and the cupidity of the Sugar Trust? He has ne his utmost to promote the designs of oth, but we do not think that either me of selfishness or cupidity was in his mind when he wrote.

There is no socialism and no pessimism and no shuffling, dishonest, and evasive thought in Senator Hill's Fourth of July message. Fresh from a struggle for Semocracy in which he lost the battle only as the Americans lost the fight at Bunker Hill, the leader of the New York Democrate sends counsel that means something, and encouragement that points the way to Democratic victory:

"It is time for level heads and genuine courage. The ords which now temperarily afflict userannet be cured by the adoption of avery passing 'ism' of the hour. They cannot be remedied by the endorsement of Population Pocialistic dourisms. (Lase icerislation, attacks upon the vested rights of property, the centralization of power in the general Government, unequal and un-just inxation, the neurpation of the reserved privileges and prerogatives of the States, unboly coalitions with third parties, a compromise or anandonment of es-similal principles, and a change merely for the sake of a change, will only aggravate rather than alleviate the ian principles to come to the front, and timid, apoi ie, and incompetent counsels to go to the rear.

In which of the two men do you find the brains, the loyalty, the unselfishness, and the backbone of true leadership?' In him who skulks and surrenders, weakly complaining a sense of stifling, which is probably induced by the pressure of his own shirt collar, or in him who dares to face the enemy even if he stands alone?

The flag of Democracy is just where Sens for HILL planted it late on last Tuesday night, and Democracy will come up to that mark or it will perish.

## President Debs and the United States Senate.

In the midst of this unprecedented lawsness of the great trade union of the rallways, the chief conspirator, DEBS, has the mortifying advantage of being able to point for his exemplar and precedent to the United States Senate. That august body, ontrolled by Democrats; has confirmed a eree of practical lawlessness. The right of the citizen of this country to be pronoted against the devices of a party re-sudiated by the people at the last election, as clear and as sacred as the right of any ne to travel through the country along the regular roads of transportation, the railroads, unhampered by the highwayman order issued by President DEBS.

No argument and no circumstances can outweigh the petition lately submitted to the United States Senate by eight distinguished citizens of this city asserting their claim to immunity from the tax system of the Populists.

The income tax," said Mr. Thomas and is seven co-petitioners, "represents the abandonment of the traditional Democratic policy, in favor of the socialistic policy which has falled to receive popular approval. It represents a direct reversal of the treatment of ourselves by the Federal Government which we had a right to exet, and introduces another manner of treatment against which we hold that we are entitled to regard ourselves as safe."

The Senate is part of the constitutional lawmaking power of the United States. That fact, however, does not constitute it a law unto itself. It is a public servant, comed of the servants of individual parties and ideas in politics. Each party has its mmission clearly and carefully defined. which rests upon it as rigidly as though it were the express law of the land. Its contituents have rights sacred and indefeasible. Democrate have the right to live at least until March 4, 1897, free from the socialistic income tax. But if the repmtatives of Democracy become so corrupt as to deliberately betray their trust and legislate against it, sacrificing those whom they rightfully owe allegiance, they may not run the risk of getting into rightful allegiance than DEBs of the Ameri-

# can Railway Union.

Japan's Historical Relation to Corea As the Mikado's Government seems determined to maintain an armed force in Cores, and naturally, therefore, is credited with a desire to annex that country, it is worth while to review the reasons for be-teving that such a conquest would be exedingly acceptable to the natives of Japan. Not only was the prehistoric rela-tion of the Corean peninsula to the Japances islands direct and intimate; not only are civilization, literature, and the Buddhist religion transmitted from the mainland gdom to its insular neighbor; but in hisorical times and down to a relatively rement period Japan has held, or tried to hold,

A glance at the map will show that the

is parent State in vassalage.

orthwestern angle of Kyushu, where Japese civilization began, is not far distant om the southeastern corner of Corea, and at even the narrow intervening channel is divided midway by the Tsushima Islands. se geographical facts, coupled with ethnological resemblances, have led modern holars to adopt the native tradition that by this route two great streams of colonizaa entered Japau, and gradually expelled the Airus and other indigenous inhabitants to Yeso. Already in prehistoric times the current of conquest began to flow backward m the Island monarchy to the peninsula. for there are legends that a brother of the Emperor JIMMU (B. C. 660-583) bene the King of Shiragi, a division of Corea, and that the Emperor SUINIX (B. C. 29) sent an expedition to sustain the Corean Prince of Mimana, who was his vasand in the first half of the third century

that Chinese literature, science, and art, and eventually the Buddhist religion, conveyed through Corean pupils and converts, reached the Japanese Islands and brought about a drastle transformation of their inhabitants.

For nearly 450 years after its reduction by the Empress Jingo the Corean pentusula remained tributary to Japan, and is acknowledged by the latter's official histori ans to have rendered great material and moral services to its sugerain. About the middle of the seventh century, however, the Coreans, encouraged by the Chinese, then under the nowerful away of the Tano dynasty, revolted, and, after vigorous but neffectual efforts to subdue them, the Emperor TENCHI (A. D. 670) determined to abandon Japan's conquests in Corea. Some six hundred years later the peninsula was made the basis of an attempt to subjugate the Japanese islands by KURLAI Khan, the great Mongol Emperor of China, whose power and ability were made known to European by Marco Polo. An immense fleet and a hundred thousand trained soldiers, supplied, it is said, with heavy ordnance, were sent against Japan, but, after a desperate struggle, the ships were beaten off, and the army was almost entirely destroyed. Thus ended the first and only attempt of China to annex Japan, but it left in the Japanese mind a rooted conviction that Corea, owing to its proximity and strategical importance, must either remain independent of the Middle Kingdom or be made tributary to the Mikado.

Near the close of the sixteenth century Hidkyoshi, regent of Japan, and perhaps the greatest name in his country's history. resolved to reverse the programme of KUBLAI Khan, and to make of Corea a fulcrum whereby to overthrow the Chinese empire. He was persuaded that the Japanese army would defeat the Chinese, and that in the space of two years the conquest of the Middle Kingdom might be accomplished, in which event he purposed to transfer the Mikado's capital to China. The Japanese troops experienced no difficulty in occupying the Corean peninsula, and, after defeating several Chinese armies, were on the point of invading the Middle Kingdom by the route which presently was to be followed by the Manchus, when the death of Hideyoshi put a stop to his colossal project, and led to the recall of the Japanese forces. From that time, however, until May, 1876, when Corea's independence was formally recognized by Japan, the Mikado's Government seems never to have renounced its claim of suzerainty, and, on the fall of the Tokugawa shogunate, in 1867, an un-

uccessful attempt was made to assert it. Now that Russia has established a naval station at Vladivostock, and is building a railway across Siberia, the Corean peninsula has become of greater strategical signifisance to Japan than it has ever been since the time of KUBLAI Khan. It is the white Czar, and not the feeble Manchu Emperor at Pekin, who is an object of apprehenalog to the Mikado's Ministers, and if they are now reluctant to withdraw their troops from Corea it is because they know that neither the Coreans themselves, nor the Chinese, could effectually defend the peninsula from Russian aggression.

## Wanton Strikes.

The granite cutters, paving-stone cutters and tool sharpeners of this town passed resolutions last week declaring strikes a failure. The great strike of the granite workers ended in failure, but it was much less ignominious and expensive a failure than the miners' strike of this year, for instance, or any of the great raffroad strikes. including the insane strike brought about by the American Railway Union. The contagion of example must have a large part in the strikes of the great labor unions, for all the intelligent members must be aware that there will be a certain loss of wages and that the history of the great strikes of the last few years has not been encouraging

The American Railway Union takes period of extreme depression in business and forces a strike when there is a vast amount of labor seeking employment. Moreover, it throws out of employment thousands of men who would receive no benefit even if it won, and who are sacrificed in a quarrel that is none of their business. The leadership under which most of the important strikes have been conducted has been so vain and impotent and ridiculous, and the pretexts for striking have often been so frivolous, that it is no wonder that sensible trades unions are disgusted with strikes; and the public has seen such an absolute disregard of its interest and convenience by the labor leaders that it has no sympathy to waste upon men who allow themselves to be led about by such palpable humbugs. The utter disregard of the rights of property and even of human life that is displayed by the strikers in almost every case has alienated from them all but criminals and sentimentalists. As a rule, they go into a strike without reflection or preparation or calculation of the consequences; and they grow irritated and violent as a consciousness of their folly comes upon them.

A concern like the American Railway Union, conservatively and intelligently managed, might be of considerable benefit to the members. Instead of that, it is a drain upon their pockets. It gets contributions in the form of dues that enable it to have offices and officers. How labor benefits itself by paying rent and salaries is not clear, but the salaried officers are always doing something to benefit themselves or to show their importance. There is no set of men that spends so much in proportion on telegraphing as these labor na bobs. This practice may help labor in some mysterious way, and at any rate it serves to set forth the genius of the leaders for declamation and paper generalship. Then they have to travel a good deal, and travelling is somewhat expensive and doesn't enlarge their minds. Then they have to demonstrate to the men who pay their salaries that they are earning them, and this is often best done by bringing about a big strike. Besides, the leaders long for publicity and for power. As soon as their mushroom association gets a large membership they itch for a chance to tyrannize over employers and harass the public. The stages of labor organization on the Dans

plan are something like these: 1. Treasury is full.

2. Strike. 3. Treasury empty.

4. Collapse of strike. 5. Collapse of the organization Disappearance of the leader.

Irretrievable severe loss has been caused to the public and the members of the labor union. Property has been destroyed. Lives have been lost. The State, the municipality, corporations, individuals, have had to pay the piper while the DEBSES danced. Much has been lost. Nothing has been gained. and. We find ourselves on firm historical The dupes who have been persuaded into striking are looking for work and their a thorough conquest of Cores, and made its blindiy followed finds his proper level after in 1808: "The general breaking up of the Ice

provinces tributary to Japan. Then it was | his little hour of notoriety. In a few months or years they will go through the same pro-

gramme again. To know when to advise a strike might tax the wisdom of the most experienced and the wisest economists and practical men of business. For the most part this decision is left to scamps, or to fools and rattleheads. Fellows of the DEBS type are spoiling for a strike all the time.

Sweetening the Whiskey Trust. The Senate has been almost as kind to the Whiskey Trust as to the Sugar Trust. Estimating the present stock in the bonded warehouses at 200,000,000 gallons, the increase of the tax from ninety cents to \$1.10 a gallon will put exactly \$40,000,000 into the pockets of the Whiskey Trust. The 200,000,-000 gallons will be taken out of bond and the duty paid at the present rate. When that duty is paid the Government revenue from whiskey will be practically nothing for two years. The annual product is about 100,000,000 gallons. That is more than enough to supply the present demand. The freasury will get a big lump soon from whiskey duties, \$180,000,000, if the whole bonded stock be withdrawn. Then, for two rears or more, the whiskey tax would oring in nothing, or next to nothing.

But the \$40,000,000 is not the only gratuity given by the Senate to the Whiskey Trust. The bonded period, three years under the existing law, is made eight years by the Senate; that is, the Trust gets five years more from the Government before being obliged to pay the tax. All this time the whiskey is improving and the Whiskey Trust is saving interest. At \$1.10 a gallon the interest at four per cent. would be 4.4 cents a gallon. On 100,000,000 gallons the interest would be \$4,840,000. This sum the Senate virtually gives to the Whiskey Trust every year for five years. In other words, besides making a direct donation of \$40,000,000 to the Whiskey Trust, it saves that thrifty concern in five years interest to the amount of \$24,200,000. We have reckoned the interest at only four per cent., though four and one-half or five would be nearer the true figures.

The Senate, then, has sweetened the Whiskey Trust as follows:

By interest saved ...... 24,200,000 \$64,200,000 No wonder there is a blissful feeling in the Peoria region. No wonder the delighted beneficiaries of the Senate's gratuities at once put whiskey up three cents a gailon, for a starter. if practicable.

## The Confederates in Congress.

Mr. CHARLES EDGEWORTH JONES of Au gusta, Georgia, writes an interesting letter to Senator Walsh's newspaper, the Augusta Chronicle, on the rapid disappearance of prominent Confederate officers from the arena of national politics. Mr. Jones is the historian of the Confederate Survivors' Association. We print his letter elsewhere, In commenting upon Mr. Jones's list the Augusta Chronicle remarks:

"They are passing away. The charge is so frequently made by the Republican press, or that portion of it which likes to stir up prejudice and discord, that pres ent legislation is ruled by Confederate Brigadiers, the he facts set forth in Mr. Jonus's article are timely and interesting. Our Republican friends are shut up to one of two conclusions. Either they are wilfully misrepsenting facts; or size it takes a very few Souther

Brigadiers to control the action of Congress." The twelve names mentioned by Mr. Jones do not make a complete list of those "who distinguished themselves in the military and civil annals of the Confederacy" and who "remain in national halls upholding in the present, as they strove to do in the past the rights and interests of the sec tion of which they are the honored repre

sentatives." Confederate soldiers distinguished themselves in lower grades of military rank than that of Brigadier-General. In Mr. Jones's list we find no mention of Senator George, who was a Brigadier-General of Mississippi troops; of Senator DANIEL, Adjutant-General on JURAL EARLY's staff: of Senator ROGER O. MILLS, formerly Colonel of the Texas: of Senator BERRY of Arkan and lost a leg at Corinth; of Senators Jones of Arkansas, BLACKBURN and LINDSAY of Kentucky, and Pasco of Florida, all of whom distinguished themselves on the

Southern side during the war. Nor does the historian of Confederate Survivors take account of the fifty-three Confederate veterans besides Gen. WHEELER of Alabama who are members of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-third Congress, including eight Colonels and Lieuten ant-Colonels.

The fact is that from the thirteen States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee Texas, and Virginia, not less than seventysix of the present Senators and Representatives served on the Confederate side during the war of the rebellion.

The total representation of these States is only 142, so that considerably more than half of the whole number are Confederate veterans, survivors of actual service in the field against the Union. When we consider that almost thirty years have clapsed since the end of the war, and that many South ern States and districts are now represented by men who were bables when the fighting was on, the proportion of Southern military and naval heroism yet in Congress is remarkable. It controls the Southern Democratic vote, the Southern Democratic vote controls the majority party, and the majority controls legislation.

# From America to Asia on the Ice.

We have already referred to the Earl of DUNMORE's project to spend next winter on the undoubtedly frigid northern border of Alaska and, in particular, to cross Behring Strait on the ice from America to Asia. There is really no well-founded reason to doubt that the gentleman can accomplish the feat without enormous difficulty, though the sledging or walking will probably be very bad, and the undertaking is not of a character that usually seems alluring to persons who, like the noble Earl, have cached the age of fifty-three years.

We do not know that any white man has ever seen the winter ice bridge across Behring Strait, but probably no whaler who visits those waters has any doubt that it is formed as regularly as the winter night sets in. It is believed that the entire northern part of Behring Sea is frozen over from shore to shore. In fact, the southern edge of this frozen sea surface, from ten to fifteen feet thick, was traced for hundreds of miles, in April and May in the years 1871, 1877, and 1878, at a distance of from 300 to 400 miles south of Behring Strait. The current through Behring Strait is sluggish, and, in fact, at times the water seems to be wholly indifferent as to whether it flows north or south. Many rivers in our latitude with a more pronounced current than that in Behring Strait form ice bridges two feet thick or more, though their advantages in that line are far inferior to those of the strait.' Capt. Hoopen wrote in his report commences in May or June, in the vicinity of Behring Strait, and continues until the first part of September, after which new ice begins to form, although the sea is not entirely closed for some weeks later."

We think, therefore, that it will be safe to predict that the Earl will find his ice bridge all ready for him during the winter months; but whether it will be a royal road to Asia is another question. In such comparatively narrow Arctic channels, where wind and water movements are likely to come into conflict, the ice is often much broken and offers the worst of travelling surfaces. Dr. HAYES said, for instance, that he might as well think of sledging across New York city over the house tops as across the ice at the mouth of Smith Sound. However, the ice around Behring Sea is very different from Greenland ice, its hummocks rarely rise higher than twenty or thirty feet, and DUNMORE may find his trip to Asia comparatively easy, though not exactly a pleasure jaunt.

About a dozen young men in this city and Brooklyn vociferously claimed the honor of being the very first man to cross the Brooklyn Bridge after it was opened to the public. If the Earl succeeds, a paragraph in "BURKE's Peerage" will be approprinte, to the effect that he is the first white man to reach Asia from America with something more unyielding under his feet than a ship's deck. It is possible that the progenitors of the Eskimos may have reached America in the same way, though very likely they chose the summer time and employed a few boats.

We wish the Earl of DUNMOBE all suc cess, and we congratulate him on the fact that his undertaking will be made at a time when our geographical knowledge enormously surpasses that of the time, recent as it is, when BEHRING discovered the Strait that bears his name, and skirted its Asiatic side, north and south again, without the slightest idea that the great continent of North America was within sixtyfive miles of his track.

## The Fourth in Hawait.

It is possible that Hawali has celebrated the Fourth of July by promulgating her new Constitution as the law of the land. The proposal to choose the national holiday of the American people for that step was received with enthusiasm at Honolulu, according to the despatches, and, though an official decision on that proposal had not been reached when the steamer left, we may assume that it was carried into effect.

Whether in this way or some other, Hawaii honored the Fourth of July. To the men who rule the islands the day is full of patriotic associations. They trace their ancestry to the heroes of 1776; and when they rose against a despotic Queen, and tumbled over her rickety old throne, their publie speeches and appeals for action mentioned what their fathers had done a century and more before to upset royalty and establish freedom in America.

Before long the Fourth of July will be Hawaii's holiday by a right beyond question. Her star will be in the American flag. and the Constitution which she may have promulgated yesterday will have given way to one more fitted to her condition as a State of this Union.

The Democratic party is never so brave as when it is certain of defeat; never so melancholy as when it is certain of victory.—Xemphis Commercial Ap-

Then the Democratic party was never braver and happier than it is now.

Among the celebrations of Independence Day in this neighborhood, the erection of memorials to Revolutionary patriots and martyrs both at Huntington, on Long Island, and below Tuckerton, in Ocean county, New Jersey, deserve mention. The granite shaft to which is attached a drinking fountain, marked with the name of NATHAN HALE, is Huntington's tribute to the immortal young soldier whose only regret was that he had but one life to give for his country. Following within a year the erection of the statue to HALE in the City Hall Park of this city, the shaft now set up in the town of Huntington will revive the made on the puttle mind at that time by the story of his noble devotion; and that story will be recalled once more, a few months hence, when a granite boulder is placed on the spot where he was captured

along the shore of Huntington Bay. The tablet which the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati has set up, commemorates another melancholy incident in the war of the Revolution, the slaughter of a part of the legion of PULASEI, commanded by DE BOSEN. In the honors paid to those who gave their lives to make this country a land of freedom protected by law. Americans of to-day are freshly reminded of their birthright and o the noble exemplars of patriotism which their history yields.

Our esteemed neighbor, the Tribune, is having a nice play with Mayor PINGREE of De roit. He is the Tribune's candidate for the Republican nomination for President, and the numerous municipal reformer who officiated as ringmaster to a clown show by the Detroit Aldermen the other dar. Until the number of his pairs of trousers is ascertained by officia count he can't be considered a serious rival of the Philadelphia Press's former candidate. he Hon. EDWIN FITLER.

Visitors to the Kansas State House last evening were treated to a spectacle of matchless beauty and absolute novelty. Governor LEWELLING and Secretary of State Osnony illuminated their heads, and between 8:30 and 9:45 there was the most beautiful collection of phosphorescent, phantasmagorical, rapid-revolving pin wheels, catherine wheels, and flaming overshots over seen in this or any other country.

Mr. GEBALD FOLEY-FITZGIBBON, & Brooklyn camraign poet, has asked for a job as coal heaver at a water-works pumping station. At least so the tale runs. It may be allegorical. We should suppose that a city so int-lligent and public-spirited as Brooklyn is would keep a free ordinary for posts. Am-brosis is not filling. Instead of making its poets heave roal, Brooklyn shouldn't allow them to do any harder work than try lasts of gossamer on their poetic feet or take a course in rhyme-building at a summer school. Besides, a man who has been in the habit of heaving verses will find heaving coal too tight exercise for his muscle.

DEBS, the Railroad Ripper, cannot have asked persons who sympathize with his performances to wear a white ribbon. He must have asked them to wear a small red flag or a

We regret to notice that a good deal too much of blekering and bad temper has arisen in Philadelphia between the partisans of Gen. E. BUED GRUBB and the partisans of Capt. JOSEPH LAPSLEY WILSON. Both these resplendent martialists are beautiful almost beyond compars. Either of them may be justified in considering himself as The Handsemest Man in the World, but fair and softly, if you please. The Board of Beauty cannot be influenced by the clamors of friendship or the appeals of interest. Composed of five of the handsomest men in the world, the Hen. Wash Hesino (Chairman), the Hon. George West, the Hon. Javan Bene, the Hon. Usuay Algoria Woodstay, and Governor Entas Cann. its opinion on comparative pulchritude will not be given until after due deliberation and when that opinion is given the world will bow submissively. The Handcomest Man in the World will have been found.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATE.

Resolutions Adopted About the Assassina-

The New York State Society of the Cincinnati met in annual session resterday at Delmonico's. Among those present were: Cochrane. President of the society: John Schuyler, Secretary: William Linn Keese, and Charles Graham of this city, Elebard Varick Dewitt of Albany, John Barnes Variet of Manchester, N. H.: Dixon Gedner Hughes and Alexander James Clinton of this city, the Rev Dr. Mancius Holmes Hutton of New Brunswick, James Hephenson Van Cortlandt Croton Landing, Robert Burnet of Fishkill, Alexander Hamilton of Tarrytown, Herbert Gray Torry of Sterling, N. J., and John Cropper of Washington.

Two new members were elected, Nicholas Fish, eldest son of the late Hamilton Fish, former President of the society, and Arthur Gouvernour Morris, a descendant of Lieut, William Walter Morris of the Revolutionary army. There were two tickets in the field, the opposition ticket representing members who desired that there should be public dinners and speechmaking two or three nights a year. The tickets were the same except that for the

and speechmaking two or three nights a year. The tickets were the same except that for the name of John Schuyler, the candidate for Vice-President on the regular ticket, the name of Greene Ward was substituted and Thomas France Kev and J. Howard Kinc were proposed as members of the standing nommittee in place of William Gillon Thompson and Richard Varick Dewitt, on the regular ticket. The regular ticket was elected almost unsolmously. It follows:

President, John Cochrane: Vice-President, John Schuyler: Secretary, William Linn Reese: Treasurer, Alexander James Clinton: Assistant Treasurer, Samuel Kissam Addoms; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Mancaus Holmes Hutton: Phresiden, Dr. Thomas M. L. Chrystle; Standing Committee, John Barnes Varick, James Ntevenson Van Cortlandt, Robert Percy Allen, William Greene Ward, Willim Gillon Thompson, Richard Varick Dewitt, George Berales! Howe, and Charles Albert Howe; Delegates to the General Society, John Cochrane, John Barnes Varick, Alexander James Clinton, James Alexan er Van Cortlandt, and the Rev. Dr. Hutton, Alexander James Clinton, James Alexan er Van Cortlandt, the Rev. Dr. Hutton, Alexander Hamilton, and John P. H. Dehindt: Trustee to fill vacancer, John Schuyler.

The following resolution was adopted unantmously by a rising vote:

\*\*Reeded,\*\* This the New York Seciety of the Cincinnatt, nortured by the best blood of France in the natal hear of our connery, extends to the suiter expublic its heartfelt condoirness in the her best sixter (spublic its heartfelt condoirness in the her best in the natal heart of our connery, extends could find the sixter of the Cincinnatt nortured by the best blood of France in the natal heart of our connery, extends could find the sixter of the Cincinnatt nortured by the best blood of France in the natal heart of our connery, extends could find the sixter of the Cincinnatic Carnot was as majestic as our Washington in his presence, supreme in his integrity, and by his wisdom he insured the peace and prosperity of Europe.

The Socialistic Sentime

The Socialistic Sentiments of Cleveland on

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: You will please accept my thanks for the extracts from the speeches of President Cleveland and Mr. lovereign, which you publish in your issue of to-day. It is refreshing to find among the columns of pagan balderdash with which THE SUN IS now habitually filled, a few sentences containing Christian truths and hu

In my opinion, if this country is not going to make a complete wreek of the noble democracy which the founders of this republic simed o establish, it will have to retrace the legislation of the past quarter of a century, which been mainly in the interest of the rich and the powerful, and consult the well-being of the great mass of the honest tollers of the land who are doing the hard drudgery of life. Be assured, nothing will endure that is not founded on honesty and justice, and any attempt to prop up a system of plutocratic tyranny and greed will eventually fail, though supported by all the newspapers and bayonets

Can you give any sensible reason why Mr. Puliman, who is already rich beyond the dreams of avarice, should not submit the disputs with his workmen to arbitration? In all my long life I have never known a man or who had justice and honesty on their side who refused this Christian mode of settlement. The workmen have signified their consent to submit their case to the decision of such a tribunal, and what has inflame! the passions of the workmen to such a dangerous pitch is this rich man's haughty refusal to listen to this humane and sensible offer. In my opinion, all the lives which may be sacrificed in this trouble will be on his head, and I would not take all the money in the world and have such guilt on my soul.

I know you will not publish this letter, but I thought I would let you know what one of your readers thought of your recent course in disputes between capital and labor. NEW YORK, July 3.

# JOHN GLEN.

FRANK CHESTER.

1776-1804. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If in 1776 our forefathers fought to stamp out an infamous system of taxation, should not ever man who is not a l'opulist, or has not Populistic principles, fight by his protest and rote against the income tax which Grover Cleveland and the Populist Senators propose to impose upon the people of this "land of the tree and home of the brave"?

The Voice of the Small Newsboy Criticised.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir. The morning news-papers are sold now in an orderly and quiet manner, giving no disturbance to any one. Though I have not reached the half-century mark, I can recollect well when the morning newspapers were hewled and yelled through the streets, sadly marring the pleasure of those who read their contents. Could not the proprie tors of our great newspapers inaugurate a movement by which the evening newspapers could be sold with the utter absence of noise and disturbance that marks

NEW YORK, July 4.

the stier absence of noise and disturbance that marks the sale of the morning newspapers? No one enjoys the avening newspapers more than I, but I think, with all modesty, this I voice the sentiments of thousands when I say that it is acceedingly disagreeable and very paneful to the marrous agreem to hear the yeals and screams that accompany their sale from the hour of I o'clock in the afternoon until about the hour of II o'clock in the afternoon until about the hour of II o'clock at night a great deal of annoyance would be obvisited if the boys were directed at the newspaper effices not to yell not scream in selling their access obviated, it he boys were directed at the newspaper offices not to yell and ecream in selling their papers. The reling is absolutely of no use in selling the papers, their are now so many boys entagged in selling evening newspapers, a duran sometimes to a sund's sivest block, that every man, women, and child has an opportunity of buying a paper without going a distance greater then a quarter of a block. The boys distance greater than a quarter of a block. The boys a paper without going a distance greater than a quarter of a block. The boys has block been a quarter of a block. The boys has been a quarter of a block. The boys has been a quarter of a block. The boys has been a continuentable enough and no doubt advances his safe out mental the enough and necessarily and sometimes a low line to have a paining a screaming and sometimes a low line that only atmosp and discohesers the buyer and desconded to his atmosp and discohesers the buyer and desconded to the allow of acts desconded to the safe of the papers. Methods of arising to advance the safe of the papers will be suffered by the control of such death of populations as New York. The overpaper boys here are unintered by thousands and letter of isomething and to be ready of proposition as well as all being ourse to pursue with them would neem to be to direct them not to yours to have any discretion as to the impersion or medicate use of their imags. The entry course to pursue with them would neem to be to direct them not to yours a like but to other their papers in a quiet and orderly manner to people likely to buy.

# The Baisy of St. Joe.

To the Europe of The Sch.—So. The Handsoment Man is Missouri in Col. Gran Adhins of St. Jon. When he was in the Missouri Mouse of Representatives the galeries were packed every day and evening: to som cases ladies soming from points as far away as Corpus Christi and Seattle to lock at him. The impression made by his beauty is so strong that plate glass windows can't be used in St. Joe. They just crumble like they were sawdust when Gran goes slong. The General Festures are grand fourage and Demeand sandly, Legs and Feet Al. and I seil him the Speet clothes in St Louis. He was white half. hose, but if the Hoard of Beauty don't get on to them COMMERCIAL TRAVELLES.

To the Epiron of The Sim-No. To settle a bet made at the Central Club to day, please explain what a lost member is and where they can be bought. Cid Hedges swears he will have one if it takes a lag. Bester, July 3.

Gov. Carr and the Beauty Contest. To ran Ketron or Tue Sch-Ser. I am 41 years old, and have never in my life hnown as much excitement and indignation in North Caroline, as has been caused by year cearse in appointing the Hon. Blice Carr. Governor of this State, one of the paiges in the furthcoming beauty show. His devoted particle had purposed entering him for the Stat prize, and they know so wait that he would have wen it that they cannot repard your making time a being eitherwise than as a getter, your making time a being eitherwise than as a getter, at above to adelicate thin and heat him not of the prime which would be his in any fair composition; in which mendanches magnit pages page. I am eathered that the west but willing bearing of the americans but imposes it woodway has, through presently, imposed you to the action jee have taken, and I desire you to know that the propose of Section cannot it. MYER J. STRIN'S EXPLANATION.

He Says Some Enemy Must Have Put that Pietet in Sin Safe, Ex-Assemblyman Myor J. Stein, who is un-

der indictment for perjury on the charge of giving false evidence in the McArdie-Donnelly shooting case, was seen last night at his residonce, 245 East Fiftieth street. He spoke very bitterly about his arrest, and said it must be the result of a plot to satisfy some enmity. Why, I can prove by a dozen reputable business men in this city," he said, "that I

had the revolver the 'ay after the tral, and they are all willing to testify in my behalf. I can't explain the apparent perjury, except on the they that some one exchanged pistols with the one I put in the safe. This would be an easy matter, as I scarcely ever lock the safe. Then, again, the shipping clerk for Nmith & Wesson may be mistaken, but this can be easily proved, as he will have to produce his books when the case comes up.

"I am a lawyer and am supposed to have at least common sense. Don't you think I would at east know too much, if I meditated committing perjury to go to a reputable husiness house and buy a brand new revolver when I could go to any account hand store in this city and secure one? Resides, what would be my object in committing the crime of which I am accused? I was not engaged by either side in the case. I had gone down to the court room to see a friend, and when I saw the revolver pointed at Donnelly I grabbed it, and now see what the act has caused me.

"Why, I was so rattle! In court yesterday that I could not even think of any one to act as my bondsman, although my mother and my untile own real estate. What the outcome of all this will be I don't know, but I will vindicate my-self. I am going to stay right in this city until this business is all over." the thery that some one exchanged pistols

THOMAS FERNEY BROUGHT BACK.

Extradited from Europe to He Made an Example, Although He Stole Only \$150. Thomas Feeney, the young delivery clerk employed by the dry goods firm of Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn, who embezzied \$150 on May 16 and on the following day sailed for Europe, leaving his wife and child behind him, is now locked up in Baymond street, awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny.

Abraham & Straus had lost a good deal of money by such peculations as Feeney's, and a spite of the smallness of the amount he had taken, the firm determined to have him taken, the first determined to have him brought back from Europe at any cost and made an example of. He was arrested on his arrival at Queenstown and taken to London by a Scotland Yard detective. Detective Sergeant Baidwin went over to England with the requisition tapers, and He and his prisoner were fellow passengers back with Mr. Richard Croker and other notables on the Majestic. He will be arraigned to-day in the Adams Street Court and probably will plead guilty. When "rested at Queenstown he had more money in his possession than he had stolen from his employers, who will defray all the expenses attendant on bringing him back to justice.

### LONG ISLAND'S CHAUTAUQUA OPENS 5.000 Persons in Attendance - Senator Peffer to Mpeak on Maturday.

BATSHORE, L. I., July 4.—The op-ning of the hautauqua grounds at Point o' Woods, on the Breat South Bay, opposite here, took place today. Over 300 yachts and excursion boats an-hored off the wharf during the morning. an-hored off the wharf during the morning, and it is estimated that over 5,000 persons were on the grounds during the day.

At the exercises in the auditorium, which seats 4,000 persons, the speakers were Congress man Jas. W. Covert of the First district. Joseph Nimmo of Huntington, Gen. W. G. Veszy of Washington, Charles R. Coffin, and N. W. Foster, President of the Association. A programme for every day during July and August has been prepared. Senator Peffer of Kansas will speak next Saturiay.

## Keen-sighted Gulls.

"Any one who has watched the gu. e and other fish-catching birds along our coast must have discovered how keen is their sight and how cunningly they discover a school of fish long before a fin has disturbed the surface of the water." said Capt. E. M. Bates, of New Bedford. Oftentimes when at sea I have tempted the vision of gulls that happened near my ship, to the great amusement of the passengers. I remember one occasion when the ship was going along at a pretty rapid rate. I noticed a number of gulls following closely in our wake, appearently on the watch for anything that might be thrown overboard.

"Going to the cabin I procured a small bis-From the St Linese Globe-Democ

board.

Going to the cabin I procured a small biscuit and, returning to the deck, prepared to show the passengers the wonderful powers of vision presensed by these birds. Breaking the biscuit into small pieces, the largest of which biscuit into small pieces, the largest of which was less than an inch square. I dropped it into the seething waters just under the bow of the vessel. It was of the same color as the hissing foam into which it was dropped and by which it was, of course, rapidly carried astern. Once dropped, it was utterly invisible to our eyes, and we could only guess as to its where abouts, but before it had fallen thirty yards astern a large guil detected it, and with a headlong dart dipped into the feam and secured it. With equal dexterity the other bits were picked un one by one, the guils at last venturing so close to the vessel that they seemed to be watching our movements with their large, bright eyes."

# His Car Resembled the Ark,

It was blue Monday for the conductor of car No. (i) on the Germantown avenue branch of the Peonle's Railway yesterday. No. 200 stood on the back platform of his car dressed in a new blue suit, when, at Manheim street, a young man, with blue panisloons and a fox terrier, got aboard. At Wayne Junction another passenger, with a gorgeous blue tie, came aboard, carrying a Maitase cat, and the conductor began to groan inwardly. At Niestown three colored men, with blue serge suits, entered the car, each carrying a chicken, and he glared. At Broad street a young girl, with a blue dress, carried in a canary and cage. At Cambria street a middle-aged woman, her face covered with a blue vell, entered with her pet parrot. The conductor chuld keep still no longer, but broke out with the ejaculation. Great Heavens; this is worse than Noah's Ark." From the Philanelphia Rec.

When the transportation company's barges brought ties for the trolley here they also brought some Southern cockroaches that dwarf to local specimens. The ties eems from North Carolina and Georgia, where these giant cockroaches are abundant. They are about two inches long, and when their wings are spread out in flying their measure nearly six inches across. They are incrudes and lock something like a beerle when their wings are drawn in. From the Hartrard Curant,

Broke His Leg Trying to Hang Himself, From the Bultimer Sac.

Reinhardt Spittel, aged 40 years, was taken to the Marriand General Hospital last night suffering with a broken rightleg. It was taken he attempted to hang himself at his home 51th hirty lane, by placing a noose around his neek and jumping from the second-story window, after tying the other and of the noose to the hedsteat. The noose slipped over his head and he fall in the tyont stems, breaking his leg. hedstea! The Boose slipped over his head and he fell to the front steps, breaking his leg-

### Thompson's Swell Dinner, from the Philisdelphus Record.

George Thompson, colored, halling from St. Louis, was arrested yesterday for stealing a lot of sponges, his lold begreant Peterman that he had nothing to eat for three days except some of the sponges he had stolen. He was without friends or money, and to save himself from starving had eaten the sponges and then filled up with water.

# Beauty on Parade

From the fractor Revening Second. The heapty editor of Tux Scu missed a great change when he failed to see Col. Sidney Hedges on his morn ing march up Washington street to day. The Ancienta' Pearlass time was clad from top to toe in dove-like gray, with a pearligray tall hat surmounting his head. gray, with a pear-gray teri hat surmounting the mean. His monostache curied westward and eastward as the radio files, and as friumphant as Napoleon marching into liary. The gamina selling papers ceased their rude teathe to their delighted admiration, and all upper Washington street felt the thrill of recognition.

Masterful Southern Statesmen It is curious that the fourth has produced not only a remarkable body of scators, but a remarkable sumber of masterful administrators in public affairs.

Incidents of Travel. Foreigner (fravelling in America)—Ferter, can you get me a pace of cards ! Porter-Yes, sain :brings them). Seventy-five cents,

Traveller (paying and tearing open the severa)-1 want a table, too,
Forter-Yes sak idts one and peckets a fee fur the
service. Thank you sale.
Traveller at after cards and deals out for solitates.

Purier tretires to end of car for his minutes, then re-turns ... ... ... sain fards are not allowed to be pinyed to dis coach on Sundays, salt.

Whereis All Men Are Poor, rem the Archiven Danie 42-da. No man over had enough esilar buttons. ARR THEY PASSING AWAY?

"Confederate Brigadlers" in Congress

The men who enjoyed provinence in the military and civil service of the Confederacy are rapi ir passing from the arena of national politics. Helow is a record of such as are attinated in active life at Washington:

The assnor United States Senator from Alabana, John T. Morgan, was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army; and her other Senator, James L. Fugh, was a member of the Confederat-Congress, Hon. Joseph Wheeler, who attained the rank of Lieurenant-General in the Confederat-service, has fortweive years been the representative in Congress from the El nth Alabama district.

The senior Senator from Georgia, John B. Gordon, was likewise a Lieutenant-General in the sarmy of the confederacy.

The Hon. Edward C. Waithall of Mississippi, a Major-General in the Confederate service, and of late the junior United States Senator from his native State, while not now in active politice, having resigned for the balance of his present term in the upper House, has been elected for and is confidently expected to take his seat in that homorable look in March, 1865.

The senior United States Senator from Missouri, Francis M. Cockreil, was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army; and the other Senator from that commonwealth, George G. Vest, held positions in both ricuses of the Confederate Congress.

The present senior United States Senators from both North and South Carolina, Matt W. Ransom and M. C. Butler, were Major-Generals in the Confederate service.

The representatives from Tennessee in the upper house of Congress are Isham G. Harria, the senior, and william B. Bats, who is the junior Senator from that commonwealth. The lirs: mentioned was a war Governor of his native States, and the last mamed was a Major-General in the Confederate army.

And lastly, Eppa Hunton, who saw service as Brigadier-General in the Confederacy only twelve remain in national halls, upholding in the present occur es the position of unior Senator from Virginia in the Confederacy only twelve remain in national halls, upholding in the fire

Mains probably has many oddly shaped farms, but we doubt if one can be found more peculiar in form than that in the east part of Dexter, formerly owned by the pienest blacksmith Elijah W. Sprague. This was eight rods wide and a half mile long, with the highway cutting it at right angles into unequal portions. The inconvenience of so parrow a farm, with pasturage and woodland at one end, is obvious to anyone, but in this form it has continued from the days of the forefathers to the present time. In use as a farm all the time. A farm only twenty rods wide and about half a mile long was in use a great many years near Farmington Falls, and may be so used yet for all the writer knows, but the Dexter farm beats it by nearly two-thirds for narrowness and general oddity. Farms of this shape are numerous in Canada. From the Learnism Disning Journal.

### The Mule and the Biercle, From the Finrids Times Union.

Yesterday afternoon, on Bay street, a mule attached to a dray struck his foot against a beyele leaning up against a post. The bicycle fell to the pavement, and the mule put his foot in it. He got rid of the wheel finally, and then pulled the dray over it, smashing it flat. At this juncture the body of the dray tilted backward suddenly, and the driver and his load were thrown to the pavement in a confused mass. The reins got tangled in the body of the cart, and the mule was hung with his head high in the air.

The Kind of Calf to Have.

From the Harrodshurg I emocrat. A one-day-old calf belonging to Dr. J. M. Munday jumped off the cliff near Mount Zion to the river's adge below, a distance of 500 feet, without rumpling a hair. The calf was taken down the river to the ferry and hauled home in a wagon safe and sound.

BUNDEAMS.

-Upon the front of a house in West Ninty-fourth street there is a heavy growth of tvy, which has been trimmed into the form of a cross. It is a very large Latin cross, and it often attracts the notice of pedes

-There is a fine hospitality among the Italian laborers. The stranger who approaches them in friendly guise when they are working the growler finds himself pressed to drink. The glass is filled first for him, and rediled many times so long as he is present; nor is him money accepted when the time comes for re-

There is a photograph I took thirty years ago," said a photographer, showing a picture of a cottage omewhere out on Long Island. "You see, it is almost as clear and fine as anything we get now. that the progress of photography has not been so great in these thirty years as most persons think. We've leveloped speed and we have produced more rent levelopers that are easily handled, but they are not se

tory in other respects." -It is a sign of the times that you may, at a word to the right man, obtain near in the northern suburbs, on half an hour's notice, two, three, or four Italians to do a day's work. The complaint is among other workingmanding last summer's wages for odd jobs. The truth is that they can stand a season of ideness better than most workingmen, because they live on little and obtain part of their food by givening in the fields.

-Electrolter is a word that has found a place in the business world, and even in some dictionaries, though he great public, with the characteristic conservation that held on to "chandeller" after oil and gas had die placed candies, still refuses to adopt the new word. As to the thing itself, it is a puzzie to decorators, since there is a genuine difficulty in producing just the right form so long as people skeptically demand a double in strument that can furnish gas when the electric cur-

-Sometimes a man who wants to stop a street car snaps his fingers at the driver or the gripman; it seems as though the gripman would be exasperated by that, but he doesn't appear to be. Some people lift a hand high in the air and hold it there, and some wave an nmbreils or a case; but the great majority of people have discovered that for all practical purposes in stopping a car a toothpick is as good as a fence rail, il that is becomeny is to catch the driver's eve it sn't necessary to shows a house on the track in front

-Trolley lines, old and new, throughout the annexed region, and the region sooner or later to be an-nexed, have a great patronage these days. The lines that radiate from about 138th street and Third avenue seldom run ampty cars, and much of the time there is only standing room. Everybody was waiting for a quick and frequent communication, and when the trolley came along it at once took its place among the necessary conveniences of the community. There are now dreams of trolley freight cars and trolley ex-

-One of the advantages of the trade of type setting than men can work at it up to a later period of life is that a man can work at most other trains. Every new and than men can work at most other trains. Every new and then stories are printed about working compositors who are 80 years old or over, but there are certainly not many blacksmiths or carpenters or engineers of bricklayers or hatters or pressmen who can follow their trade at that age. There are tots of type setters 70 years old, and bigger lets 60 years old; but there are very faw of the other smilled trades at which men can pick up a living when they are 60 or 76. It is also a fact that types are constantly improving their mind while poring over the "case."

-Former'y all the mandoline used in this country were imported from Germany and Italy, now nearly all that are used here, and a great many are used, are made in this country. In the past year and a haif or two years the mandolin has tecome very popular here, and its popularity shows no sign of diminishing. The demand for mandoline rames from all over the coun-try, and it is so great that wholesale dealers in muteal instruments are not always able to keep up with sical instruments are not strays and to be pup with it promptly. It is said that we make in this country mandolina better than the imported and the same is said of American guitars distinct made in this coun-try are now used throughout the land, and they are

try are now used throughout the land, and they are also expected to all Spanish American countries.

One of the peculiar charms of favorably situated campe in the Adirondacks lies in the fact that the faccinating light boats of the region can be made to do duly instead of other vehicles for most coming and going, meated in doors beside a pouring fite on a could july or August night, the tampers soddenly lear the sound of ears and the nuise of landing. Then come the visitors as from another world, the man is mighter attire, the woman dressed as bedients region, and every one brimful of hunting fishing mountainscillmhing stories. The call over, the gueste are again awallowed up by the night of mounts are and water, whence they came, and the fire sevens coaler from the whill of chill midwommer air that came in through the whiff of chill midsummer air that came in through the

whill of chill midsummer air that came in through the open tour.

"Fine violing are made in this country, but we don't compete with forman manufacturers in making cheen own. There are imported violing that are said as wholesain, with sirings compete ready for mer as low as 6tly cents each; there are violin hows that are soid at wholesain as low as sighty cents a done after a work as done as wholesain as low as sighty cents a done after a violin would soil at retail for a best a done and such a low parangs for a quarier, a presty cheap musical cents. Instruments of this sort ore soid mostly in the West and South and large numbers of them are sold. outof. Instruments of this sort are sold mostly in the West and South, and large numbers of them are sold. When one takes this account the memberturer's and the tupe stor's profit, and the fact that an import duy is paid also, is will be seen that the original cost of this visuum much have been very small. Other rights are imported through a wide range of prices from this up.